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ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published Daily Except Sunday by the Press Publishing Company, Nos. 53 to 63 Park Row, New York. RAIST PULITZER, President, 61 Park Row. J. ANGUS RAAW, Treasurer, 61 Park Row. FOREIPH PULITZER, Jr., Secretary, 61 Park Row.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Matter, cription Rates to The Evening For England and the Continent and World for the United States

All Countries in the International Postal Union. 

VOLUME 53......NO. 18,701

## FOR GOVERNOR.

S the various candidates line up on the political gridiron for the final and decisive moment one of them can hear from the side lines shouts that have steadily grown in volume and heartiness ever since he trotted on to the field at the beginning.

William Sulzer, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, has played first rate football in this campaign. He has made a host of new friends. His old ones are more his friends than ever. Eighteen years of Congress is not always a spectacular career. The public eye is often drawn elsewhere. In steadily and faithfully sticking to the job Mr. Sulzer has missed chances to make a noise and draw attention to himself. He has missed few chances honestly and fearlessly to serve the people who sent him to Congress. One thing about him is sure: He has never been boosted by a Harriman fund, wer have Steel or Harvester Trusts ever strewn greenbacks

He belongs to himself with the right to proclaim himself "a Democrat, unafraid, free, progressive and independent, with the courage of his convictions." During the past weeks of campaigning has said his say with energy, honesty and good sense. When the supreme voices are raised to-morrow the sound thereof will bear the over the line with a rush.

### ABOUT MAPS.

AP-MAKERS have been, in proportion to the value of their services, the least honored of the world's benefactors. Explorers, discoverers of new scraps of the earth's surare remembered for all time. Who has ever heard even the names of those who patiently plotted out the new land and made it specifile to the rest of mankind? Does any one cut a smaller figure in history than the map-maker?

It is interesting to note that the modern world's biggest map, of which the first sheets are now being issued, was planned by the Geneva Conference assembled at the British Foreign Office-which seems to place the great undertaking to some extent under English auspices. The English peoples have never been the great mapmakers. Other nations, one after enother, have enjoyed that disfinction. Even on the popular side it is significant that to-day most of the civilized world travels with a German guide-book, that "Baedeer" is the tourist's synonym for trustworthy direction and instruction in a strange land.

A map is one of the first needs of adventurous man. Even "savages" and primitive peoples may have rudimentary yet serviceble charts. Arotic explorers like Ross and Parry have told of the help they got from rough maps drawn for them by Eskimos. When the Spaniards came to America they found astonishingly good maps mong the semi-civilized Mexicans. Montezume, the Astec emperor, ave Cortes a map printed on cloth clearly indicating the shore line and towns of the Gulf coast. The Incas in Peru had not only outne maps but maps in relief-the first on record.

The oldest maps in existence are two Egyptian papyri bearing rough drawings of gold mines in the Nublan desert. As early as 3800 B. C. the King of Babylonia recorded surveys in clay tablets for help in levying taxes, and in the British Museum is a circular "brick" dating from 2300 B. C. showing lower Babylonia encircled

The early Greeks drew picture maps of the earth as a circular ne extending from the Caspian Ses on the east to the Straits of maltar on the west, the whole bounded by a great encompassing eiver; and in the centre of this world they placed their beloved Greece and the Aegean. Later in the sixth century B. C. one Anaximenes gained the title of first geographer of his time by representing the earth as an oblong rectangle resting in mid space on a sushion of compressed air. The later Greek philosophers and mapmakers developed sounder scientific notions of latitude and longitude and the measuring of distances by pacing. Ptolemy in the second sentury A. D. laid out a general map of the world which, in spite of many mistakes and crudities, remained the basis of most progressto map-making down to the sixteenth century.

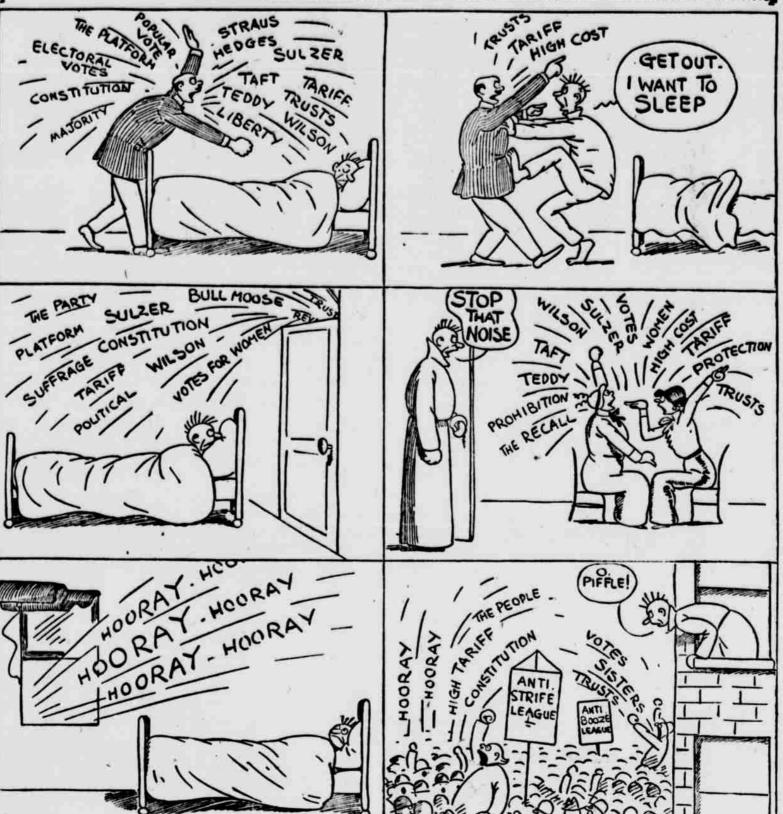
The hard-headed Romans bothered little about science and discry in their maps. They wanted practical charts for military and political uses. The marvellous network of roads measured off by milestones with which they covered the empire made an excellent hads for land-maps, and for the coasts of the Mediterranean they had the Ptolemaic charts. The only two specimens of Roman mapmaking that have come down to us are a plan of Rome and a road map of the world in a narrow strip. The Romans usually drew their world maps on an oval plane in which the earth seemed to be twice as long from east to west as from north to south.

During the Middle Ages advanced map-making was a ticklish business owing to the attitude of the Church. The Holy Scriptures were supposed to have laid down once and for all the shape of the earth. The makers of rectangular maps pointed confidently to such expressions as "the four corners of the earth" (Isaiah x., 12), and held that the Tabernacle was an image of the world at large.

Before Columbus's time, however, Ptolemaic theories were gain ing force again. The ideas with which Columbus started out on his voyage are fairly represented by a globe which a German geographer set up in Nuremberg in 1492. This globe was some twenty inches in diameter and made of pasteboard covered with whiting and parchment. Not even the West Coast of Africa was correctly drawn, though the maker claimed he had been there, and the ocean separating Europe from Asia was only an undersized Atlantic, with nothing substantial in it save Japan! Gaily painted flags and decorations diverted the attention from the bare spots of this sphere.

Immediately following the discovery of America the Dutch came to be the first map-makers. Antwerp and Amsterdam werfamous centres of "cartography." In the eighteenth century the palm passed to France, where the geographers did much to fill in the blanks and correct the errors in China, Africa and the Antarctic regions. Since the middle of the nineteenth century Germany has been the great maker of maps, scientific and practical. & England and America are pushing forward for their turn.

# The Day of Rest | By Maurice Ketten



Family

8 the curtain went down after the

"Well, why shouldn't it?" replied Mr. Jarr. "Six months in the semi-darkness

of an Arctic night elapsed between the first act and the second, maybe longer

Mrs. Jarr, strangely enough, did no

obtact. She wanted to hear what the

two Englishwomen were saying and she

wanted to see if they were as alipshoo

and awry about their attire as a first

With Mr. Jarr removed as a humas

When Mr. Jarr reached the lobby he

found it half full of other prisoners

sentenced to serve through the whole evening of this "Snappy Comedy of

They were all male persons with grim,

resolute expressions. They scowled at

each other. And a kind word or a

request for a match would have brought

air of men who had stood all that flest and blood could bear.

Possibly.

"She says she to only eighteen

'm going out for provisions.

their seats, had indicated.

ding at the box office who

show. But now between the

said one, "but on the road the yaps will est it up. The human bankroll backing

## Mr. Jarr Takes a Merry Plunge Far Beyond the Doors of Hope

Having a big run to capacity right on coin. Having a big run to capacity right on coin."

Broadway will have all the simps in "And they're getting real fussy on the wheeler—a regular war relic—and as she toward my table. "Won't you have all the simps in Buffalo road, at that," said another. "They docked I got aboard the old tub. Going "Won't you have a said another." trampling each other to death to get in." kick at Number 2 companies on, well, Another ventured the remark that the we'll give them the 'Original New York for the sternwheel propeller was floating cast could be cut down or cheaper production.' Get me?' with the tide. After an hour of puffing warned if they did not keep quiet people secured, and it would not be The rest laughed heartly and made a settings, as house scenery could be Hartford" and "hicks in Hicksville" faked for the library and other scenes. "That's the way it's done," remarked he had seen the show nine times (being another. "Keep your show running on enamored of a lady in the cast)-asked Broadway as long as the angel's bank- Mr. Jarr if he knew these theatrical

roll lasts and then beat it with a notables who had been talking show

"The fat man with the ruby stude is Harold Dogstory, the star's personal press agent. He's the guy that made her famous in a night as America's foremost neurasthenic actress by getting of the Butmore Hotel. All the paper fell for it, and 'The Shrines of Reno

A half witted youth-for he confessed

"The tall, thin man is the house man theatrical firm that dug up the backet to put the play on. The fellow with the entative and looks after her Pekiness dog. The others are business mar agers and personal representatives for the author and producer.

the manager of the show, and the guy wearing the fur trimmed raincoat is the he show goes on the road.

"This is not counting the representa representative of the ground rent paple, the representative of the leasees the theatre and the representative of the firm's that sub-let it and that firm' Then, there's the house's manager. representative-Harold Dogstory only does the star's press work-the door ender, the treasurer, the assistan resettrer and"--

"Great Scott" cried Mr. Jarr, inter rupting the half witted young man romen and stagehands, to superintend a thin comedy with only eight people !

in the lobby in evening dress and silk hats and every one of 'em gets \$100 "And they don't have to go in an see the show?" asked Mr. Jarr. "Oh, no," said the young man. "Th

That ain't half of 'em. They all stand

"He earns it." said Mr. Jaw.
And he turned with a groun to join

CALLED HIM.

Por-soldior-Ladror

the morning of Jan. 8, 1815. There they fo the greatest battle and won the most brilthe victory of all the war of 1813 threshing an

This "Battle of New Orleans" (at Chalmette near "the Crescent City") was destined to be the last of many fights between Great Britain and the United States. It was fought on soil that had belonged alternately to Spain, to France and to our own country.

The Spaniards had passed through part of Louisians as far back as 1628, but had done nothing for it. Then, in 1628, came La Salle, who expiered it and claimed the region as part of "New France," naming it "Louisians" it honor of King Louis XIV. Later it figured in John Law's motorious "Mississipphubbis" scandal, and for years thereafter was a source of such expense to

France that Louis XVI, was glad to code it to Spain.

In due time it was coded back to France. "Louisian and south of Canada.

Mighty Game.

wars that he gave up the scheme and in 1808 tract to the United States. Then the enormous region was cut up

was portioned off under the title of "the Territory of Orieans." from Government to Government and used alternatively as the pawn and the stake in many an ambitious deal, Louisiana was at last coming into its own. After a few years as "Orleans" it was admitted to the Union in 1813 under the title of "Louisiana." From 1815 to 1860 its rise in population, commerce and agriculture was rapid and unceasing. Then came the civil

Louisiana secoded, and the Confederates seized the local United States arsenals, forts, mint and custom house. In 1862 Farragut captured New Orleans for the Union, and for the next two years there were countless battles and Nowhere else, after the war, did reconstruction strife rage more hetly. In

July, 1866, there was a riot in New Orleans over the eternal This sort of thing did not tend to smooth the way

construction, and not until 1877 was the State able to

# The Man on the Road

By H. T. Battin.

up again the triumphant march of progress and prosperity where it had

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5.—The Female Orchestra. 10 shout: ID you ever make Wheel-Hull, the cotton man. "Fine eating at the old

the shoe salesman. range the trip across so as to strike there sunday and be there until Monday man who began to bang on an old plane. Then out came a green whiskeres team who did a stangard as the strike t

the hotel clerk what a man could do for amusement in Wheeling of a Satur-with violins and other instruments. day afternoon. He said that I could

about the boat. A man pointed up the up against the current was not as easy usked of them.

There were a fishpond, a 'ring the cane' to see me off.

place and a small merry-go-round. I 'T forgot all about it until I was readried my luck with the first two fea- ing in the paper about the trip of a new tures, but passed up the last. The boat female orchestra. would not leave for an hour, so I started "They made a triumphant tour of the for a stroll. There was a native, chew-South, the article said, 'and were en

by you ever make Wheeling. West Va?" asked
in to see the theayter.
"I took his advice, and found a large

gravelled, floored space with an open al-McClellan House," repiled stage at one end. I sat down near stage and ordered a cigar. All about "Shortly after out came a bald-h

were empty tables. One time I gained a day on the schewise and landed there on Saturday. At moon-time I had to quit, as it was surement and the farmers commenced to come to town. Leaning over the counter I asked the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula to the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula the hotel clerk what a man could do out came ten young formula the hotel clerk what a man could do out came a green whiskered team who did a slapstick act, and the auditure of one gave them a big hand. After this act they put on a juggler. I gave him a warm reception.

"They played the 'Poet and Pessan take a steamer up the river to 'Coney overture and then a lot of things the listand.' of music that makes you think that you "The name sounded good to me, so I of music that makes you think that you walked down to the corner of the Ohio are about to hear some nice melody River and Main street and inquired then switches off into something else. "After one more selection they came

" 'Won't you have some ice cream? !

"They said they would, and I had an with the tide. After an hour of puffing add more 'luggage' to my expense ac and throbbing we landed four miles up count. We got talking and I found "I hustled off the boat, and, being the They took me to their boarding house only passenger, I created quite a stir. for supper and came down to the train

ing on a straw, outside a high-fenced gaged seven consecutive weeks in Wheel-

## The May Manton Fashions



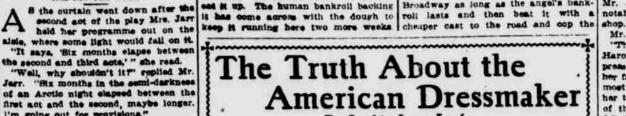
hood, for it can be drawn up over the head en route from the perth to the toilet perfect protection. For home use the robe flat collar. Whichever becoming and attractive as well as useful There is a plait laid at the neck edge of each front that gives comfortable fulness, otherwise the robe is perfectly plain, and it is drawn up at the waist line by a cord and tassel. The sleeves are in two pieces each and are finished with cuffs. The patch pockets are easy

to like this

Call at THE EVENING WORLD MAY MANTON FASHION BUREAU, Donald Building, 100 West Thirty-second street (opposite Gimbel Bros.), corner fixth avenue and Thirty-second street

stamps for each pattern ordered.

IMPORTANT—Write your address plainty and always specify size wanted. Add two cents for letter postage if in a heavy.



humbugged." While I was in Paris I had a tall fashion shops of Fifth avenue.

"The very fact that they know I I may re-echo the sentiment. For in hats a have gone to Paris and returned seems Paris I had occasion to study the week."

to Paris for models, when, if you Atlantic City.

"When they return there are some foreign "labela"

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

forever. Thus, many a gown is to Paris, she wants to feel that there is

American - made to pay in the end." garments. Verily, as Barnum said. people like to be

"It to all rot this coming over to to death with the day's work, studying styles, &c.). "I have an army of dressroduce JUST AS BEAUTIFUL oreslone as found anywhere in Paris Yet ing over here just to please the patrons in the city of New York in one hour

fancy her family and herself

from across the expense and paid high salaries

Nothing more true! While I was in Parls, Madame Paquin, the queen of dress, told me that the best dressed woman in the world was the American woman. Now, as most of the gowns one THINKS are Paris made are really American made, there is the answer. Seemingly, then, the American models are just as beautiful. And, if Madame Paquin is to be taken as a criterion, the

the MAJORITY of the gowns worn by the American women, which is also the Any travelling foreigner will tell you that he sees more well-dressed women

'Paris creations' to show. And there WHAT'S IN A NAMET A DRESS day! I could dare anything, you are. But what are you going to WILL BE JUST AS STUNNING IF thing, on a day like this!

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ASHIONS may come and fashions, DEMANDS this sort of thing. And but Parts labels go in though she has, perchance, never been

worn just because a Paris label in her gown. For this of that little strip she usually pays. "If the American woman would but some high sound- take an interest in home-grown proding name from the ucts she would not only get just what she is getting now, but her dresses

would cost a great deal less money. As hundreds of labels it is, buyers are sent to Paris at great sea to be put on cordingly. And certainly the buyer has

than in ANY OTHER city in the world,

to mark a real interest in whatever shops and the people. And the display of variety and styles certainly did not equal that of New York. We have "And, s-s-h!" she confided. "Would artists here to direct milady's wardrobs. producing manager has to do that. He you believe it, there are many dress. Why not acknowledge them as such makers in New York City who give out and put away the silly notion that only the information that they have gone the "imported" is the most desirable? Down at the Custom House I saw a his wife, who waited for him in the really knew the truth, they are off at woman pay more than \$1,500 duty on a gloomy theatrical vault beyond the some little country place making up few gowns which she herself confided models, or, perchance, off for a jaunt to to me she could have purchased "just as well" in New York. But she paid for

do about it? The American woman MARKED BY ANY OTHER LABEL